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THE more they think about it the madder the Mills-Cleveland Democrats

THE Hendricks Club "resolooting" against the appointment of Judge Woods is a spectacle to make lawyers laugh and angels weep.

TAKING one consideration with an other, the Mills men did not have a very merry Christmas, and from present in dications they will not have a happy New Year. THE one Democrat who enjoyed his

Christmas dinner with real complacency is Isaac Pusey Gray. He stands sort of betwixt and between the two warring elements.

An exchange thinks "the honor o Louisiana is at stake in the pending lottery contest." This is a mistake. Louisiana has not had any honor for many years. The lottery has destroyed it.

THE partisan fight against Judge Woods all grows out of the fact that h presided in the trial which resulted in sending Simeon Coy to the penitentiary. That is the origin and animus of the whole matter.

It looks very much as if the big Democratic majority in the House would be without a leader. It would take a very able leader to prevent such a majority from hurting itself, and without any leader at all it will probably commit

THE reason which the Democrats assign for not trying to pass a free-trade or revenue tariff bill is that it cannot become a law. If this is good ground for non-action why do they not declare on the same theory, that they will not pass a free-coinage bill?

UNLESS a convict deserves to be pardoned because there is evidence that his sentence was too severe, there is no more reason in pardoning him on Christmas than at any other season. Mere good will is no ground upon which to set a culprit at liberty.

AND now comes the New York Times, a Cleveland organ, and pronounces the President's list of judges "entirely excellent," and adds that the charges Judge Woods were "never proved," and that "as a learned and able judge his reputation in Indiana is

THE Hill henchman whom Judge Kennedy fined and sent to the penitentiary for contempt in stealing election returns which the Judge had stayed has been pardoned by the Covernor himself, although the punishment for contempt is beyond the clemency of th executive.

THE Speaker has called his son from a clerkship to be his clerk and Chairman Springer has taken his son from the Patent Office to be clerk of the ways and means committee. Should a Repub-Hean Speaker or chairman do such things the cry of "nepotism" would rend the air.

THE committee of the House which has charge of the river and harbor ap propriation bill is made up very largely from the South, and the result will be that appropriations will be reported for a lot of would-be harbors and small rivers in that section, while such national works as the improvement of the navigation of the great lakes will be

THE very angry Cleveland-Mills ed itors, who are referring to Senators Gorman, Brice and Hill as "Reactionists," and to the New York-Ohio Senator as a "convict contractor," are warned that there is a future, and that in that future it is possible that either Gorman or Hill may lead the Democratic presidential ticket. They may be breeding whole flocks of crows for their own consumption.

It is now evident that the leading men in both parties in New York will take hold in earnest to help the world's fair. The New York World, even, declares it a national enterprise. Of course it is, and the wonder is that anybody ever had any other opinion regarding it. More than that, it can be made the most magnificent exposition of the world's skill ever seen, and the indications now are that it will be.

GEN. H. W. SLOCUM has an article in the January number of the Forum, entitled "Pensions: Time to Call a Halt." He strongly deprecates the indiscriminate increase of the pension list, and concludes an earnest discussion of the

of incurring the hatred of the pension claim agent, and the unthinking condemnation of his comrades." A gallant soldier himself. General Slocum is entitled to express his mind on this subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SLANDERERS.

Ex-Senator Ingalls having denounced as a forgery the letter which calamity cranks have asserted that Abraham Lincoln wrote to some unnamed person in Illinois, in 1865, between the surrender of Lee and his assassination, and which one of Mr. Lincoln's biographers has declared to be bogus in a letter to the Journal, the Boston New Nation, which is Mr. Bellamy's organ, undertakes to prove that Mr. Lincoln was the author of that letter because, in his message to Congress in December, 1861, he expressed the same sentiments. It then pretends to quote from that message what it is pleased to call the similar views of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. In doing this it fails to mention that Mr. Lincoln was discussing the subject of slavery, and picks out here and there the sentences in the general discussion in which the reference to the social and economic system of the confederate leaders is not repeated because they are in those which precede and follow. In discussing the causes of the war then going on, President Lincoln spoke as follows:

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular govern-ment, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents we find the abridgment of the right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers buildly advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in covernment is the source of all political

This is the proposition which Mr. Lincoln considers in a discussion which would cover more than half a column of the Journal, but which Mr. Bellamy's New Nation condenses into a space of two and a half inches by picking out a sentence here and there. For instance, beginning in the middle of a sentence, Mr. Bellamy's Nation quotes as follows: There is one point with its connections. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the

structure of government. Having in mind the fact that the Confederacy was based upon slavery as a corner-stone, and that its leaders had advocated an abridgment of the right of suffrage as set forth in the first quotation. Mr. Lincoln proceeded as follows:

It is not needed, nor fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so backneved as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, la-bor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody la bors unless somebody else, owning capital somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire aborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded thus far, it is naturally conclud ed that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition of life.

All of the above, and Mr. Lincoln's denial of its soundness and rightfulness, comes in before the New Nation resumes its quotation, as follows: Labor is prior to and independent of capi-

Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consid-

Mr. Lincoln follows the above with an argument in which he has in mind the claim of the confederate leaders that it is better for capital to own its labor, because once laborers they must always be such. His purpose was to emphasize the fact that the Southern leaders were hostile to free labor as the competitor with slave labor, and that the success of the confederate policy of a landed and privileged aristocracy would result in depriving the mass of the people of their political rights. The New Nation, by separating the sentences quoted and others from their connection with the context, would make it appear that Mr. Lincoln had the same ghost of capital in view with which the demagogues and cranks of the calamity school attempt to frighten the people and create distrust. The New Nation mutilates Mr. Lincoln's message in the interest of Mr. Bellamy's impracticable theories. President Polk attributes sentiments to Mr. Lincoln which he never uttered. This is as dishonest in the New Nation as in Mr. Polk and those who quote the letter which Mr. Lincoln did not write to show that during the six days between Lee's surrender and his assassination, Mr. Lincoln was bowed down with forebodings of the

The Atlanta Constitution, which quotes the impossible letter and the mutilations of the New Nation, should have known that the latter referred to the system of political control by a landed aristocracy which owned its labor, and which the Constitution would have sustained had it been published in Georgia the day that Abraham Lincoln delivered the message from which its detached sentences are taken.

THE LESSON OF TRADE STATISTICS.

Unless a nation depends upon the mythical "markets of the world" for its prosperity, the foreign trade of a people is not the measure but a criterion of its prosperity. The foreign trade of the United States has never been a measare of the vast trade and industry of this country; nevertheless, it is treated of by a class of economists, or would-be economists, as the measure of the prosperity and greatness of the United States. Our foreign trade is an important factor in our trade and industry. but it will never be the chief factor until twenty dollars is of less value than

fact that the remarkable proportions of our foreign trade at the present time are accepted as the real basis of the general prosperity of the American people, when, in fact, it is only one of the lesser agencies producing it. The general employment of our people, and that subject by saying: "The best friend of | employment, whether as wage-earners, the old soldier is not he who is pressing | farmers or distributors of the products | Legislature. But the fun of the thing these exorbitant demands upon our government, but he who, by counseling
moderation, voluntarily takes the risk

The Squalling Has Begun.

It is that the Legislature which perpetrated statistics from advance sheets of the gladly avail itself of this disinterested advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian affairs, as it is thought advice of Mr. Thompson, and probably message on Chilian aff

One-sixteenth of the population of the world, we are consuming one-fifth of the earth's production of the great staples which are essential to the sustenance, comfort and well-being of a people, and the secret of being able to enjoy these elements of civilization lies in the fact that the occupation of producing them affords the means of purchasing and enjoying.

The figures of our foreign trade ere however, of the most satisfactory character. Last November our exports of merchandise were valued at \$110,100,220, while for October they were valued at \$102,877,243. The highest export in any month previous was that of December, 1880-\$98,890,214. In October, 1890, the month of the taking effect of the Mc-Kinley law, the export of merchandise was valued at \$98,328,646, and in December following, \$98,451,752. But this year is the first that a month's exports have reached \$100,000,000. The imports of merchandise are also large, amounting last November to \$64,588,619, which is \$370,000 in excess of the value of the imports of November, 1890. Moreover, the imports of merchandise last November were \$7,000,000 in excess of the average of the imports during November, 1887, 1888 and 1889. These facts do not sustain the prediction that "the McKinley law will strangle our foreign

But while our monthly report of foreign commerce is so gratifying, that of Great Britain for November gives evidence of the serious depression of the industries of that country. The decline in her exports last November was 11.9 per cent., compared with those of November, 1890. Her imports of food were \$20,000,000 the past month over those of the corresponding month of 1890. But increased \$3,800,000 and of wool \$3,100,-000, the exports of textile fabrics have declined \$2,193,000. The export of metals decreased \$5,200,000; and while the imports of manufactured articles increased \$3,700,000, the exports of other manufactured articles decreased \$2,-300,000-showing that under free trade, while the dependence of Great Britain upon the industries of other countries is increasing, there appears to be a serious decline in the demand for British products in other countries. In twenty-two classes of goods the values exported were less in sixteen than a year ago. In cotton yarns the decline in values was 16.7 per cent.; in woolen yarns, 12.5 per cent.; in woolen fabrics, 12.5 per cent.; in worsted fabrics, 6.4 per cent.; in iron and steel

products, 28.4 per cent., and so on. It begins to look as if the policy of looking after home markets and industries would prove a wiser one than that of sacrificing home industries and swapping the home market for the expansive

but elusive "markets of the world."

THE COLORED MAN IN SOUTHERN POLITICS. A committee of representative colored men in South Carolina have issued a manifesto declaring the position of the colored people relative to politics. The circular attributes the failure of the negroes in recent years to take a more active part in politics to the fact that the so-called leaders of the Republican party in South Carolina have not been such as to command the confidence or respect of the better class of colored

people. They say: The new Republican movement in our State has received the cordial and unanimous indorsement of the best people of our race, for it carries a banner inscribed with no each unreasonable and undesirable motto as negro rule. It arouses no rancorous racial issues. It represents true Republicanism, and not that unprofitable and harmful appeal to selfishness which has proven the bane of the party in the South. t meets their approval because it has been the first political movement in our State to make a candid appeal to their common sense, and to their honest desire for good

If it is true that the former leaders of the Republican party in South Carolina have not been such as to command the confidence of the better class of negroes, they are quite right in attempting to inaugurate a reform. Their disclaimer of a desire to raise race issues or to establish negro rule shows them to be conservative and reasonable, and should disarm the hostility of the whites. On the same line the circular continues:

The most intelligent and moral colored men are anxious to co-operate with the most intelligent and moral white men (is there not a common tie between them?) in their efforts to give the State good government. We are South Carolinians as well as negroes, and we have State pride as well as race pride. We believe that no race can have a more profound love for the place of their birth than we have for ours.

This shows an excellent spirit. There is a touch of pathos in the assertion of these colored men that they love the land of their birth and would like to be permitted to take part in its government. Why should not the negroes of South Carolina have "State pride as well as race pride?" They were born and bred there as well as the whites, as were their ancestors before them. They have as much invested in the past history of the State, and are as much interested in its present and future prosperity as the whites. They should insist upon their right to take part in its government.

THE New York Times, the other day, went out of its way to call the attention of President Harrison to the gerrymander of the Republicans of the last Legislature of Wisconsin. It declares that this Legislature "audaciously ignored every constitutional requirement and was as flagrantly unjust in a partisan sense as any on record." It then went on to tell that the proper basis of representation in the Assembly being one member for 16.868 inhabitants, one district had a population of 38,801 and another 25,143, a third had only 7,923, and a fourth but 6,823 inhabitants. It declares that every district "appears to have been formed to give party advantage." It goes on to This observation is suggested by the | show that people who voted for Senators in 1890 will do so again in 1892, while those who so voted in 1898 will not have the privilege of voting for a Senator until 1894. In fact, the gerrymander which the Times charges upon the Republicans of Wisconsin is, strange as it may seem, really more infamous than that of the Indiana Democratic

mainspring of our general prosperity. lows: Senate, eighteen Democrats, fifteen Republicans; House, sixty-six Democrats, thirty-three Republicans. That is, it was a Democratic Legislature acting under the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland's right-hand man, ex-Secretary Vilas, which made the outrageous gerrymander in Wisconsin to which the Cleveland organ has called the President's attention.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York

Sun thinks the country is to be congratulated on the defeat of Mills for Speaker, because his election would have made Bynum chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of the House. He recalls the following incident, showing Bynum's readiness to sacrifice his alleged convictions to political expediency: In the Fiftieth Congress Mr. Bynum and Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, were the only Northern representatives on the ways and means committee. Some rather peculiar circumstances occurred in that committee while the Mills tariff bill was being perfected. Both Mr. Bynum and Mr. Scott were extreme advocates of the free-trade policy. Yet when the tariff bill was first prepared it proposed only a moderate reduction in the tariff on sugar and rice, two products mainly of the South. But when Louisiana planters came before the committee and threatened that if the sugar duties were not restored Liouisians would not be for Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Mills and the Southern Democrats backed down and put up the duties on sugar to nearly or quite their old figure. The same was true of rice, also a Southern agricultural product. It was the duty of the Northern Democrats on the ways and means committee to protest against the sectional unfairness of this measure. Instead of this they were its blindly enthusiastic advocates. Mr. Scott has died since, but his advocacy of the sec-tional Mills bill destroyed his political prestige and made his re-election impossible. Mr. Bynum pulled through because he represented a district so strongly Demo-

cratic that any one on that ticket could be THE decision of the Indiana coal miners to return to work at the old while her imports of raw cotton have | prices marks the failure of another one for the miners and a fortunate one for the operators. It has been pretty clear from the beginning that the strike would not succeed. Either the operators were unable to pay the increase asked, or else they felt strong enough to refuse it, and they were evidently determined not to yield. Everybody would have been glad to see the miners get what they asked, but when it became apparent that they were making a hopeless fight and wasting time and money for nothing they should have recognized the inevitable and yielded. This they have done at last, but it would have been better had they done so several weeks sooner. The strike has caused a good deal of friction and illfeeling between the miners and operators, but being ended all this should be forgotten. The operators can afford to treat the miners liberally, and they ought to do so. The Journal hopes the new year will bring a steady job to every miner in the State, and that it will prove to them in every way more prosperous and happy than the one just closing.

More than 44,000 Russian Hebrew refugees have landed at New York during the last six months, having fled from Russian persecution. These are by no means all who have been driven out of Russia, for a great number have taken refuge in England and other countries. The history of the human race scarcely furnishes a parallel to this diabolical persecution. It is a singular fact that most of the Jews now being driven out of Russia under circumstances of such barbarous cruelty are not voluntary subjects of Russia. Most of them became so through the dismemberment of Poland, where they have been settled for hundreds of years. It is characteristic of Russian methods, that after having made the Jews Russian subjects by the greatest national outrage ever perpetrated, it should, by another great outrage, drive them into exile. And this great wrong, perpetrated in the last years of the nineteenth century, is done in the interest and by the authorities of the Greek Church-achurch professedly Christian and which celebrates Christmas with ostentations devotion.

SENATOR CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill which requires that all steamships bringing passengers from a foreign country shall be so fitted up that each person shall have an allotted number of feet of space, and shall not carry passengers on more than three decks, and on no deck more than five feet below the water-line when loaded. It requires that there shall be a sufficient number of berths for all and separate apartments for single persons, with adequate provisions for light and air. Such a law would make it impossible for ships to bring immigrants at the present low rates, and therefore would serve to prevent the coming of thousands who are now able to do so because of the cheap fares which are made possible by crowding twice, or even three times, as many people into a ship as there are decent accommodations for.

It is stated that Dr. H. W. Taylor, a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance in Madison county, this State, has prepared a bill entitled "an act for the relief of the people of Indiana," and sent it to Senator Peffer, who is expected to introduce it into the United States Senate. The bill requests that a loan of \$150,000,000 be made to the people of Indiana for twenty years at 1 per cent. per annum, the persons borrowing the money to give first mortgage on their property to the government. We admire the State pride and loyalty to Hoosier interests which would confine the benefits of the measure to Indiana, but there ought to be some provision to confine the circulation of the money to this State after it was issued, or it might get away. How would it do to have it made of leather?

UNDER the new organization of the House the South gets the lion's share of committee chairmanships. According to her representation, she was entitled to twenty-seven chairmanships and gets thirty-one, while the North was entitled to twenty-nine and gets twenty-five The South gets four more than its full share, and the North gets four less.

THE Iowa State Register publishes

gate value of the farm products of Iowa in 1891 was \$450,000,000. This exceeds the products of the year 1888 by \$85,000,-000, and that was considered a great year. The Register says: "If Iowa crops continue to increase in the same ratio, it will be but a few years before this State will have money to loan Eastern capitalists-the Iowa farmer will be Boston real estate."

MRS. LESLIE CARTER, who first achieved notoriety through a scandalous Chicago divorce, and then went on the stage with the hope that people would flock to see her because she had acted so badly in private life, has gained still further distinction in certain circles by the number of her debts. Bills to the amount of \$10,000 have been repeatedly presented to her by New York tradesmen, and payment as often re fused. The creditors are now bringing suit, thus giving publicity to the matter. A liveryman wants \$1,403.00 for cab hire. and dress-makers' claims amount to over \$6,000. No explanation is offered as to how and why they allowed her to become so deeply involved, but none is needed. These creditors knew that Mrs. Carter had no money when she made these bills, but they counted as she did upon the attraction of her notoriety to draw money to her purse. They simply shared in a theatrical speculation, and at their own risk. No woman in private life, unless known to be wealthy, and no actress entering the profession in a legitimate way would have been permitted to run up such accounts. These liverymen, ladies' tailors, milliners and others deserve to lose their money, and will receive no public sympathy if they do.

THE Journal has no disposition to say unkind things of other towns, but it cannot prevent certain thoughts that suggest themselves from time to time. For instance, a Kansas City paper celebrates in flamboyant headlines the booming proscolumns of the same paper are given up to announcements of sheriff's sales. like a little discrepancy, doesn't it?

A KANSAS CITY paper offered a prize of \$10 for the best original Christmas poem. Several were sent in, among others one by a Kansas City lady beginning, "'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house," etc. She had copied the celebrated poem entire. The editor thought it had merit, but he felt so sure that he had read it somewhere that he ruled it out. Smart people in Kansas City.

Ir the improvement of the new fair grounds is carried out in the proper spirit it will give an impulse to the horse-breeding industry in this State and make this city one of the most attractive racing centers in the country. The board has an opportunity to do a good work for the State and city, and it should not fail to improve it.

Some people are hard to please. They grumbled yesterday because the weather was too spring-like for Christmas, and there was no snow. If they lived down in Florida, where Christmas is always"green," they would gramble because it was so

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EDWIN ARNOLD says: "Everything is possible for women. I do not believe in the

inferiority of women. THE Hon. Jerry Simpson has joined the little company of Congressmen who are not afraid to be seen on a bicycle in the streets of Washington.

ROSINA EMMETT SHERWOOD is one of the two or three New York women artists who have been invited to exhibit pictures in the Durand-Ruel exhibition in Paris. MR. BLAINE has a mastiff of such aristocratic instincts that he will not go to the back door to be let in after a nap in the sunshine, but insists upon securing ad-

mission at the front entrance. MRS, HUMPHREY WARD'S new novel is called "The History of David Grieve." David Grieve is a disciple of the Elsmere doctrines, and he has undertaken to carry out the work among the poor of London. SENATOR WALTHALL, of Mississippi, does not go to roost with the chickens exactly. but he retires at 9 o'clock, and as he awakens and sips his matutinal coffee at

4, it is a question whether he or the lark is up nirst. Dom Pedroused to say that if he had not been an Emperor he would have been schoolmaster. He had the tastes of a pedagogue, and more than that he was fond of scholarly research, as was shown by his profound studies in the Semitic language

during his later years. None of the greetings which were sent to Whittier on the occasion of his birthday was so felicitous as the one which he received from Phillips Brooks, none so comprehensive. "I thank God," he wrote, that you have lived, that you are living, and that you will always live."

MANY women of the court world in London are said to be friends of "that sad-faced and heavy hearted" wife, Mrs. Henry Irving. And the Savage Club is responsible for the circulation of the rumor that Henry Irving and Ellen Terry are about ot part forever, each being professionally ealous of the other.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is not entirely devoid of egotism, which is pardonable considering the laudation heaped upon him He says that after he had dictated to Lady Arnold the opening lines of "The Light of Asia," which came to him in a flash of inspiration, his wife said: "What is this?" d the poet-journalist answered: "It is the beginning of a great poem.

QUEEN VICTORIA still wears a hat, that when she chooses. She appeared in one about a month ago in one of her daily drives, "said headgear," writes an American lady, "being a sort of drab-brown straw, adorned with a feather which had once been white, but which the smoke and fog of London had just as thoroughly de-moralized as if it had bobbed and nodded upon the head of the low lest of the Queen's

THE late Senator Plumb was a plain, blunt man-blunt even to the point of rudeness. When Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Russell Harrison asked him to exert his influence in behalf of an appropriation for the woman's department of the world's fair he is reported to have said: "You ladies come here and use your positions and influence to affect Senators, but the poor woman who is starving for the want of a pension have the doors of Senators shut in her ace." It seemed a rude speech, but the Senator's friends say he would have acted with equal firmness towards a queen.

PEFFER, since he bade defiance To old parties months ago, And stood up for the Alliance, Makes himself a "holy show." Wildly roams the frisky heifer

O'er his farm once so endeared, Blandly blows the centle zephyr Through his long and ruffled beard. -Philadelphia Press.

The Author of Wild Chillan Storlesol Brooklyn Standard-Union. The Chilian cold liar of the London Times is getting desperate. His name is Thompson with a "p," and he has evidently been painfully impressed by President Harrison's message, and expresses the hope that Congress will "demand the documents" relating to affairs with Chitt, when, he ventures the assertion, it will be seen that an apology is necessary from President Har-

is capable of being stretched, like his own conscience. This interesting person, who has been thoroughly exposed by the New York Herald's correspondent at Valparniso, has been engaged in an intrigue with the German high functionary. Gutschmidt, to set the English and Americans by the ears, the ultimate object being to crowd out both for the benefit of the German tradesmen. This is the same Thompson who tried to implicate the minister in a shipment of silver by Balmaceda, on a British war vessel, to Agenholding a mortgage on New York and time territory. So, while he seems to prefer to lie about Americans, he isn't above lying about and betraying his own people. He has lately tried to make it appear that Minister Egan was at loggerheads with the Chilian government and Congress, which s emphatically denied in a dispatch from Valparaiso to-day. However, Thompson is evidently at home on a paper which could swallow the Pigott forgeries and then try to justify them. He is a picturesque liar and a beautiful specimen of a trading Briton, out for "pounds, shillings and pence" all the time.

RISE OF THE WEST.

Facts and Figures, from a Democratic Stand Point, for Politicians to Consider.

New York Herald The growth of the West since the war has been the boast of the Nation and the marvel of the world. History affords no parallel to its increase in population, development in agriculture, advance in material prosperity, magic rise of great cities and addition of new States. In 1870, when the first federal census after

the war was taken, there were, properly speaking, twelve Western States. To-day there are nineteen. Then the aggregate population of the West, including the Territories, was thirteen millions, or about a third of the total population of the country. Now it is more than twenty-five millons, or nearly half of the whole. Since 1870 Illinois has increased in the number of its people from two and a half to nearly four millions, Michigan from one to more than two millions, Minnesota from less than half a million to thirteen hundred thousand, Netraska from a hundred and twenty-two thousand to more than a million. Kansas from three hundred and sixtyfour thousand to fourteen hundred thou-sand, California from little over half a million to a million and two hundred thousand. Twenty years ago Chicago had less than three hundred thousand inhabitants. To-day it boasts more than a million. while the West is dotted with great perity of that place, while thirty or forty flourishing cities, where insignificant towns appeared in 1870. Not less striking and even more signi

> cant has been the political growth of the West. In twenty years-from 1868 to 1888the popular vote cast in the United States for President increased from 5,700,000 to 11,300,000. No part of the country contributed so much to this increase as the West. In 1868 twelve Western States, not counting Missouri in the list, voted in the Electoral College; in 1892 the number will be nineteen. In 1868 the West cast ninety-five electoral votes; in 1892 it will be entitled to cast 168. Then Illinois had sixteen votes now it has twenty-four. Then Kansas had three: now it has ten. Then Michigan had eight, Minnesota four and Nebraska three; now Michigan has fourteen, Minnesota nine and Nebraska eight. It is true that the East and South have more electoral votes than they had in 1868. But it is not ess true that the West has gained far more argely than any other part of the country electoral representation, and consequently in political power.

> These facts and figures are pregnant with significance to the Democrats. They show where the balance of political power has been looming up in striking proportions. They render obvious the advantage of a Western over an Eastern candidate. The Republicans have not failed to recog-

nize or appreciate the importance of these considerations, except on one occasion. very campaign since the war they have taken their leader from the West, except in 1884, and every campaign they have wor except in 1884. They met defeat only when they made an exception to their general rule. Will the Democratic leaders read a political lesson in these pregnant facts from history?

GOVERNOR HILL'S ROMANCE, Why the Head of the Empire State Remains a Bachelor.

A New Yorker who has been a close friend of Governor-Senator David Bennett Hil since the days when they studied "readin' 'ritin' and 'rithmetic' together in the same little red school-house, was in Chicago the other day, and talked rather freely of affairs, political and otherwise, in the Empire State. "No," he said, "I don't think the baby Ruth racket is going to boot Cleveland at Hill's expense, but I'll ac-knowledge that Dave Hill would be a stronger man with the people if he married long ago and raised a family. ought to do it even now, but that's a point on which he is hopelessly obstinate and un reasonable. And, by the way, do you know what it was that started Dave Hill down the devious paths of bachelorhood? Wel it was neither more nor less than the figures. nalevolent combination which started the big Chicago fire—a cow and a lamp. It occurred this wise: When Dave was a callow youth of twenty or thereabouts he was esperately in love with a certain sixteenyear-old village belie, whose name we will suppose to have been Sallie Jones. Sallie herself took kindly to young David, but Sallie's parents didn't. They favored a more promising suitor, who has since fulfilled that promise and risen to the dignity of township constable. Accordingly the cruel parents' handicap was placed on Dave and Sallie in short order. They were never mitted to be alone together, and what i tle courting Dave did was done under the weak points instead of one. eagle eye of the girl's mother, a rheumatic old lady whose crutch was the household scepter. Dave was a schemer, however, even in those days, so one night when the hated rival was out of the way and pater

chatted nervously with Sallie and her mother about prayer-meeting and the weather until presently the cow was heard "'Land of mercy!' ejaculated the ol lady, 'I do believe that critter's in my "Never mind, mother,' asserted the heroic Sallie. 'Gimme your crutch and Dave

familias was attending his lodge meeting

ever the village grocery-store. Dave turned a cow into the back yard of his beloved's

domicile and then dropped in for a call. He

and I'll drive it out. "Out she flew, with crutch in hand, an Dave after her. In his excitement over the successful working of his plot. Dave slammed the door behind him so hard that i blew out the lamp. The old lady managed to hobble over and relight it, however, and had time to spare before Dave and Sallie returned from their cow chase and blissful tete a tete at the front gate.

"'Young man,' said the old lady, eyeing Dave sternly as he re-entered the room, and thinking only of the lamp, 'young man, you are entirely too boisterous, sir; and you showed it when you went o' this room. "'The deuce I did,' exclaimed the startled David, taken completely unawares and blushing furiously. Sallie blushed with equal vehemence, and the old lady caught right on. There was a tableau in which the future Governor did a disappearing act and he says that never thereafter could muster up courage enough to go back to the house. And so Sallie is now Mrs. constable o-and-So, and the Governor is a confirmed pachelor, all, he declares, on account of

that unlucky cow-and-lamp combination.' Tardy Justice to Chicago.

New York Evening Post. And here we must acknowledge that the citizens of Chicago who have taken this work in hand have shown intelligence, courage and industry beyond expectation. They took up the fair somewhat lightly. They did not appreciate the drafts it would make upon them when they entered the lists as competitors for the Columbian exposition. Now that they know the full significance of the undertaking, we pre-sume that they would be glad to let New York, or even St. Louis, shoulder the load But being "in for it" they have shown and are showing American grit at its best. assemblage of men could be brought together in this country, or in the world, who could be better charged with this

Chilians Enlisting Democratic Aid. New York Tress.

great responsibility.

Signor Pedro Montt has been in New York for several days on a mysterious mission which has brought him into contact with the dominant leaders of Tammany Hall. He is the Chilian minister at Washington, and it is said that his mission here has been to influence the Tammany leaders to use their influence in Congress

derstood that if President Harrison is com pelled to take such a step his recommends tions will be in the line of forcing Chili to take action, which she is now delaying, and make her explain the Valparaiso and other affairs, or apologize for them and tender reparation to the Americans injured. Signor Montt is also said to have sought to enlist the aid, in the same direction, of the coterie of friends of ex-President Cleveland, who have considerable influence with Democratic Congressmen. Ex-Secretary Whitney, ex-Secretary Fairchild and Colonel Dan Lamont are Democrats whose influence he is said to have sought.

Helped His Friends.

The Independent We mentioned at the time the freak of the Kansas farmers in electing as judge a man who was not even a lawyer, and who, on his election, went from the plow to a law school for a few months of study and then sat on the bench. His only qualification was that he had promised to prevent mortgage torclosures until the mortgageors were ready to pay their debts. He has been on the bench for a year and has held four termsof court in Harper county and has not yet touched the civil docket which is a thousand cases behind. At the close of the last term he announced that perhaps he owed an explanation to the attorneys present for his refusal to take up the civil docket at this term. The reason was, he said, that if he had done so mort gaged lands would have been sold before the farmers could harvest their crops; but, having now saved his friends one crop, they ought not to ask anything more, and he would accordingly take up the civil docket in January. This is very nice for the farmers-and very partial.

Bad for Turpie.

Philadelphia Press. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, delivered a long address in the United States Senate last week in favor of the election of Senators " "opular vote. The argument from t of view was fairly able. But if vie's principles had been in prac-a State in 1886 he would not now ng in the Senate. In the election tembers of the Legislature that year Republicans had between 9,000 and 10,000 piurality, and as Benjamin Harrison canvassed the State for re-election to the Senate he, and not Mr. Turpie, would have been elected had the choice been by popular vote. But the Democrats had gerrymandered the State so infamously that Senator Voorhees could boast that the Republicans would have to get forty thousand majority to carry the Legislature. Senator Turple sits in the Senate as the first beneficiary of that gerrymander. It would seem to be fit for him to resign and try the popular election plan himself before he recommende it for general adoption.

Democratic Financial Statesmanship.

New York Press. It is strikingly significant of Democratic leanings on the financial question that the Fifty-second Congress should hardly have been in session a week when so prominent a leader of the party as Senator Harris, of Tennessee, introduced a bill "to repeal al laws discriminating against the circulation of State banks." Doubtless the title of Senator Harris's bill has a fair and fetching sound in the ears of the younger generation of Democrats, but to citizens old enough to remember what a curse was the wildlyfinctuating currency of the old State banks the proposition sounds about as sane as the bills which a mock parliament of lunatics in an asylum would discuss-bills, for instance, to abolish railroads and make prople travel by stage, or to do away w b electricity, gas and coal-oil, and compel

Springer's Reward. Mr. Springer was first elected to the

the public to burn candles again.

Forty-fourth Congress, and has served continuously ever since. For fourteen years of his congressional experience no Speaker ever suspected him of knowing anything about the tariff or entertained the faintest idea of putting him on the committee on ways and means. Mr. Crisp deserves whatever credit attaches to an original discovery in thinking that Mr. Springer has qualities which justify jumping him over the heads of old students of the tariff and putting him at the head of the most important committee in Congress. But if Mr. Springer had not help him to the speakership, would Mr. Crisp ever have made this

Health of the Survivors of the War,

r. John S. Billiags, in January Forum While the health of some men has been mproved by their military service during the war, even to the preservation of lives that would have been lost had the owners remained exclusively in civil life, the health of the average veteran has been deteriorated by his service; and that he suffers more from illness and has a somewhat less expectation of life than other men of his age. This conclusion, based as it is upon an examination of the census data for a small part of the country, is a provisional one only, and we must wait for more complete compilations to give definite and reliable

Republicans Pleased. The committees will please the Republicans much better than the Democrats. The Speaker has made his policy so plain that there is little hope for unity among his party followers. While the Republicans would e glad to see another Mills bill brought in they will be equally satisfied with a free silver measure, for silver debate now would make it impossible to eliminate free coinage from next year's campaign. With trade and free silver it would offer two

A Cleveland Organ's Wall.

Philadelphia Record. After ten years of straight sailing, with the harbor in sight, some of the managers of the Democratic party appear to have lost their bearings. They are apparently determined to alter the course of the political craft of which they are in temporary charge, and to steer it straight upon the shoals of free coinage. Should this course be persisted in the attempt to win the presidency in 1892 might as well be abandoned

Why Boston Loves Cleveland.

New York Advertiser. Grover Cleveland now claims to be a thoroughbred New Englander. He says that all his ancestors were New Englanders. though he was born in New Jersey, but he does not say whether he belongs to the Pilgrims or Puritans. He rests his case upon the fact that his father was born on Bean Hill, in the State of Connections. Does this in any way account for Mr. Cleveland's popularity in Boston?

Another Debt to Protective Tariff. New York Recorder. Shoppers for holiday presents noticed the ecrease in cost of ornamental jewel-boxes and similar articles of tasteful manufacture. Formerly such goods were chiefly imported from France, which excelled in such minor industries. Now wares of equal merit are of American make from American materials. We owe to protective tariff this levelopment of American artistic industry.

Estimated Value of the White House. Philadelphia Record.

It would cost \$950,000 to put wings on the White House; but, then, we should have an edifice worth about \$975,000, which would be a credit to the country.

As Dense as Democracy.

London is enwrapped in a fog as dense as that which surrounds the policy of government which the Democratic party will advocate next year.

Wants to Kick, but Waits. t. Louis Post-Dispatch. The least that can be expected of decent

Democrats is to give Speaker Crisp and his committee a chance to show what they will and can do. A Democratic Leader Wanted

The Democratic leader who can cause the present discordant elements to flap together will certainly perform a great service for

Washington Post

his party. It Does, It Does. It looks as if the Tammany tiger had de-

voured the entire stock of Demogratic olive The Squalling Has Begun.